The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,589.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	July. 19	Leave Madras	August. 1
„ Carwar	21	„ Cocomada	3
„ Narrakal	22	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Calumbo	25	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Galle	26	Arrive Calcutta	8
„ Negapatam	29		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mutteabegherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 16th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

THE S.S. ALHAMBRA will sail on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 11th inst. for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL. Passengers are requested to go on board on MONDAY MORNING, and Shippers are also requested to send in their Shipping Documents for signature without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 8th July 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15		Exclusive of Wines.
Suez	38	22		
Port Said	40	24		
Messina	48	30		
Naples	50	35		
Leghorn	53	36		
Genoa	55	36		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Ports in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, by giving due notice by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

GOLAKJI BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Fariort.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton in a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£15	£ 5	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 58	£ 36	£ 12	

Children under three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctors and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for Bombay about August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James R. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
297 and 298 Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30. To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratisborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer ATIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that from Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class.....£15 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 3 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice will be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever, from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE first class Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, 517 tons Register, will be despatched on the 14th July.

For Freight apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register insurance on Cargo at 1½ per cent.

BLACKWELL & Co.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. DECCAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 11th June.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 19th June.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. RHONE, from Liverpool, 1st June—remaining Cargo.
„ CEYLON, from Southampton, 4th June.
„ VENETIAN, from Liverpool, 8th June.
„ POONAH, from Marseilles, 12th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship STIRLING, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ATALANTA, arrived from London and Liverpool, are requested to send for DELIVERY of their GOODS at once; otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Reynolds at the expense and risk of the concerned without any further intimation being given.

Captain Reynolds will not be responsible for the condition of cargo after it has left his steamer's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—GODWARRA STATION.—On and after SATURDAY the 16th instant, the UP and DOWN THROUGH TRAINS, due to leave Bombay and Ahmedabad at 7 A.M. respectively, will CEASE to STOP at GODWARRA, but will instead stop at Pardee. The Mixed Trains, Bombay to Surat and vice versa, will continue to stop as at present.

By Order,
General Offices, Fort, 9th July 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MALKABAI alias BHICABAI, widow of Sucoba David Shapoorkur, has contracted to mortgage to Cowasjee Mermanjee Hattygaroo, all that piece of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being on the south side of Arun Tad Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 273 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,389, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Bomanjee Dawoojee Shapoorkur, on or towards the west by the property of Futhoo Somjee, on or towards the north by the public road called Don Tad Third Row, and on or towards the south by the property of Aaron Bapojee Malekar. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.

RIMINGTON, HORNE, & LANGLEY,
Bombay, 9th July 1870. Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Trustees of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, lately carrying on business under the name and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Co., and now in liquidation under Act XX of 1865, that they are prepared to receive tenders within one month from the date hereof from any person or persons willing to purchase the old outstanding debts in respect of the said firm, and to take Estate up to the end of the year 1867-68, for Toka and other Rents, &c., of the seven villages in Salsette as follows:—

Goregaum, Paharee, Poinsear, Bandowlee, Manjas, Mogra and Weswera.

Further particulars regarding the same, and the terms and conditions of such sale can be obtained at their office, in No. 23 Bassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to accept the highest or any tender.—Dated Bombay, 8th July 1870.

H. E. CORMACK
RAGHONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of PHALBHOY and NOWROJEE NANABHOY; at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE and COMPANY; and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.

Upon reading the Order dated the twenty-first day of June last, the Petition of the said Traders, the certificate of the Trustees, Messrs. John Alexander James Shaw and Cursondass Nansey, the affidavit of Keshowrao Raroba solemnly affirmed on the 14th day of June last, the affidavit of Rowjee Narayan solemnly affirmed on the 4th instant, of the advertisement of said order in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Samachar," and "Jame-Jamshed," and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon hearing Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, attornies of the said traders, and none of the creditors of the said traders appearing to show cause to the contrary, I order that the said Traders, trading in Bombay under the style and firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, be so each firm discharged under the Act contained in Sections 24 and 24 Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 6th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

DALLAS and LYNCH, Attornies for the Traders.

FOR SALE, two WOOL BURRING MACHINES.—The above MACHINES are on the most improved principle with spare combs, &c., &c., manufactured by Messrs. F. Garnett and Sons, Clekheaton, Yorkshire. For particulars apply to A. THOMSON, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NOTICE.—A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be HELD in the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 1st and 15th February 1871.

Amongst the prizes awarded for Flowers will be included the following:—

1	For the best collection of Caladiums (not less than thirty varieties).	
2	Ditto ditto	second best.
3	For the best collection of new and rare ornamental foliaged plants.	
4	Ditto ditto	second best.
5	For the best collection of Ferns.	
6	Ditto ditto	Gladiolus.
7	Ditto ditto	Orchids.
8	Ditto ditto	Begonias.
9	Ditto ditto	Gloxinias.
10	Ditto ditto	Phloxes.
11	Ditto ditto	Petunias.
12	Ditto ditto	Verbenas.
13	For the best general collection of Annuals.	
14	Ditto ditto	second best.
15	For the best collection of ornamental Shrubs, in tub or pot.	
16	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers (not less than 50 pots).	
17	Ditto ditto	second best.

Further particulars will appear in due time.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 6th July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PICTURE ROOM.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY.

A magnificent Volume, Maroon Russia, elaborately gold tooled with broad guilt clasp, and containing 63 Cartes and 10 Cabinet Portraits of the most Celebrated and Popular Beauties of the day.

Price Rs. 160.

A large selection of the latest CARTES and CABINET PORTRAITS of Public Characters.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, CARTES DE VISITE and SCRAP ALBUMS.

Just received,
Capt. LYONS' MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHS of the TEMPLES of EASTERN INDIA.

The Series is composed of about two hundred views; the price of each is Rs. 4, and a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all purchases above Rs. 100.

CARTE de VISITE PORTRAIT of the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

By Bourne and Shepherd of Calcutta. These are beautifully executed, and well worthy of notice, each ... ... Rs. 1-8

NATIVE COSTUMES.

Carte de Visite Size. Rs. 10 per dozen. Just received from W. Johnson a large number of the above, taken in Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS of VARIOUS PARTS of INDIA.

By Bourne and Shepherd. The pictures are Rs. 4 each, but an allowance of 10 per cent. is made on purchases to the amount of Rs. 100.

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHS.

By W. Sache. The new Photographs of Bombay and its neighbourhood, by W. Sache, are are now available, and comprise a variety of views in the City and Island of Bombay, Bassein, Arungabad, Thull Ghauts, the Caves of Adjunta, Ellora, and Elephanta. Each Photograph measures 12 by 10 inches. Rs. 2-8. Also—cartes de visite of natives; per dozen Rs. 10.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL ALBUM

Is so contrived that Photographs of various sizes may be arranged according to fancy without the necessity of permanently fixing them. Price from Rs. 28 to Rs. 58.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Just received, full-bound in morocco leather, gilt edged, containing 50 leaves of card board—

Size 8 by 10 inches.. Rs. 9	Size 12 by 14 inches Rs. 18
„ 10 by 12 „ ... „ 14	„ 14 by 16 „ „ 22

CARTE de VISITE ALBUMS.

The undersigned invite attention to a new and very elegant selection of the above just to hand.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.

The attention of Collectors of Photographs is invited to an elegant and varied assortment of the above, lately received, at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.

SELECTION OF
GROUPS, STATUETTES, AND BUSTS.
From Models by the Most Eminent Artists.

IN CERAMIC STATUARY.

This Composition was declared by the late Mr. Gibson, R.A., the eminent Sculptor, to be decidedly the best material, next to marble.

All the undermentioned have gilt stands and glass shades, which are included in the price:—

Uncle Tom and the Widow Wadman. Charmingly executed, 8½ inches high, base 5 inches by 7 inches	...	Rs. 35
Egeria. By Foley, R.A., from the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, 28 inches high	...	80
Emily & the White Dog of Rivoine. By P. Miller. 18 inches high	...	110
Diana ...From the antique. 17 inches high	...	40
Peace ...A beautiful work by Papworth, jun. 24 inches high	...	50
Naiads ...A pair of seated figures. 18 inches high...Each		50
L'Allegro ...By J. H. Bailey, R.A. 17 inches high	...	65
Ophelia ...By W. C. Marshall. 17 inches high	...	35
Venus ...By Gibson. 16 inches high	...	45
Sappho ...By Theed. 16 inches high	...	40
Undine ...By Fradier. Seated. 9 inches	...	25
Comus ...By Marshall. 13 inches high	...	40
Malvina ...By Marshall. Companion to "Comus"		40
Fairy Cap ...(Psyche disguised). By Papworth. 13 inches high	...	48
Lurline ...12 inches high	...	45
The Bather...12 inches high	...	38
Sea Nymph...9 inches high	...	25

Also,

IN FICTILE IVORY,
From the Brucciani Art Gallery of London.

Bust of the Apollo Belvidere, 14 inches high	...	Rs. 28
Bust of Cleopatra, 14 inches high	...	28
Hebe, after Thorwaldsen, 17 inches high	...	28
Diana, from the antique, ditto.	...	23

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

The following selection of Chromolithographs especially selected, are at present available, the sizes given are the exact dimensions of the Pictures not including the mounts; and any which may be chosen can be framed to order.

Storming the Castle	...	after the popular Picture by Birket Foster	Inches. 13	by 26...	Rs. 48
Bern Castle on the Moselle...		after Richardson	16	by 27...	28
Artzan, near Amalfi, Gulf of Salerno	...	after Richardson	16	by 27	28
Amalfi	...	after Richardson	27	by 22	28
St. Goar on the Rhine	...	after Richardson	17	by 27	28
Lake Scenery, Landscape	...	after Pearson	14	by 28	28
Fort Medoc	...	after Pearson	14	by 28	28
Lake of Como	...	after Stanfield	19	by 28	28
Pallanza	...	after Bowbotham	17	by 27	28
Lauterbrunnen Valley	...	after Bowbotham	17	by 27	28
Mont Blanc	...		17	by 25	28
Happy Hours, upright figures, subject	...	after Hill	24	by 20	28
The Village Belle, ditto	...	a good match to the above	23	by 19	25
The Cave Beneath the Rock at Jerusalem	...	after Carl Haag	14	by 20	25
Hastings	...	after Knapp	14	by 25	25
The Junafrou	...	after Richardson	20	by 15	20
On the Wey, Esher, Surrey	...	after Soaper, upright	20	by 17½	29
On the Teign, Devon	...	after Soaper	20	by 17½	29
View from Tazmault	...	after Penly	24	by 11	20
Tilsewater	...	after Penly	24	by 11	20
The Stepping Stones	...	after Holding	13½	by 20½	29
The Church Pool	...	after Holding	13½	by 20½	29
Lake Scenery, Lake of Como	...	after Bowbotham	9½	by 24	28
Whympfen on the Neckar	...	after Bowbotham	9½	by 24	28
Brunbach on the Rhine, and Castle of Marsberg	...	after Bowbotham	9½	by 24	28
Returning from the Woods	...	after Bellows	9½	by 20	25
Cottage in the Woods	...		13	by 18	20
Monaco	...	after Withby	13½	by 20	25
Autumn on the Downs, a Cattle piece...	...	by Cooper...	11½	by 18	18
View near Sophley	...	after Birket Foster...	9½	by 14	15
Fording the Brook	...	after Birket Foster...	9½	by 14	15
The Convalescent	...	after Birket Foster...	9½	by 14	15
Lane Scene in Surrey	...		9½	by 17	15
Rustic Style	...	after Birket Foster...	9½	by 17	15
Pallanza	...	after Rowbotham	12½	by 19	25
Lago Maggiore	...	after Rowbotham	13½	by 20	15
Delaford Park, near Iver, Bucks	...	after Harding, upright	16	by 12	12
A Peaceful Evening	...	after Birket Foster	7½	by 10½	12
View near Sophley	...	after Rowbotham	7½	by 10	12
Naples	...	after Rowbotham	7½	by 10	12
Cefalu, Coast of Sicily	...	after Rowbotham	7½	by 19	12
Langdale Pikes	...	after Rowbotham	8	by 18	15
The Bend	...	after Rowbotham			10
The Trent	...	after McArthur	8	by 18	10
Nottingham Park	...	after McArthur			10
Village Bells	...	after Rowbotham, upright	14	by 11	10
Come Pretty Ducks	...	after Rowbotham, upright			10
Winter Morning, Cattle	...	after Cooper	6	by 12	7

NEW SCRIPTURE SUBJECTS.

The latest productions.

"Simply to the Cross I Cling," upright, 21 by 16½ ...Rs. 40 0
He set my feet upon a rock and drew me out of many waters, fellow to the above 40 0

ENGRAVINGS.

Excellent impressions of the following favourite Engravings now available:—

			Inches.		Rs.
High life and low life	...	after Sir F. Landseer	21	by 27	22
The Pet Fawns	...	after Frith and Landell	24	by 30	18
Safe Quarters	...	...	24	by 32	15
Both Parties	...	after Erskin Nicol	24	by 32	35
Highland Shepherds	...	after Rosa Bonheur	26	by 32	18
The Reefer's Daughter	...	after Frith and Landell	22	by 26	12
Denizens of the Highlands...		after Rosa Bonheur	10	by 30	35
A Scottish Raid	...	after Rosa Bonheur	27	by 42	35
Landais Peasants	...	after Rosa Bonheur	26	by 40	35
The Play Ground	...	after T. Webster	24	by 42	16
Morning in the Highlands...		after Rosa Bonheur	34	by 40	35
Changing Pasture	...	after Rosa Bonheur	24	by 40	35
The Lion in Love	...	after A. Solomons	27	by 33	15
A Hawking Party	...	after Sir E. Landseer	30	by 40	48
The Highland Cottage	...	after Sir E. Landseer	30	by 36	48
The Victor of the Glen	...	after Hill	20	by 40	18
Huntsman and Hounds	...	after T. Ansdell	32	by 44	18
Hamlet, the Play Scene	...	after D. Maclise	40	by 27	16
Return from Hawking	...	after Sir E. Landseer	24	by 32	18
Pity	...	after H. Le Jeune	25	by 32	18
Market Morning	...	after J. F. Herring, senr.	30	by 40	35
The Smithy	...	after J. F. Herring, senr.	30	by 40	35

Ornamental frames and gold beading kept on hand, and any pictures selected can be framed to order.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

TOM MANTLE
WILL OPEN A
REFRESHMENT ROOM
AT
No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
ON OR ABOUT
THE 20TH OF JULY 1870,
AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM
A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo:—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.;

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Broach, 4th July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY for the Official Liquidators, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES in Bombay, Mr. JAMES WILSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committees of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last divi-dend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,455
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	130
37,096	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	130
6,000	250	2/	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	8 p.ct.	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
1,750	2,000	2.0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,125
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	305

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 225
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares 117
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£11	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares 200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50 *	Albert Mills Co.	1,080
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	780
826	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	200
200	250	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,405
2,500	1,000	all	87 p.a	Manockji Petit's	740
800	2,500	all	30 p.a	Oriental	1,420
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,515

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—6TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8 or 2-3 discount, and some small amounts, at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,465, in demand at this price.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

East Indian Railway Co.'s Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 220.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, yesterday at Rs. 315 and to-day at Rs. 310.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, for examination, from Ahmedabad.

Chick, Lieutenant, 1st Madras L. C., for examination, from Kamptee.

Lloyd, Major, Madras Staff Corps, return to duty, from England.

Darton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.

Evans, Captain, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, from England.

Scott, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, return to duty, from England.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.

Skues, Surgeon, 26th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Dennis, Ensign, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from England.

Harward, Ensign, 6th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Smith, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Stannard, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.

Cullen, Lieutenant 66th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Klcinstuber, Brigade Major, 66th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Laurence, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

Weigall, Lieutenant, 78th Regiment, from sick leave, from England.

Cust, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, from sick leave, from England.

Dennis, Ensign, 66th Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Waller, Captain, 19th Punjab N. I., on furlough, to England.

Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

Tottenham, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Wright, Inspector General of Hospitals, on leave, to Suez.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mooltan.

Wooldridge, Captain, 45th Regiment, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 6.)

Mr. Robert Henry Wilson, officiating Registrar of the Presidency District, to officiate as Registrar-General of Assurances, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Beveley, or until further orders, retaining charge of his present office.

Mr. James Douglas White, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Jamtarra, in Deoghur.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtarra, Deoghur, is transferred to Rajshahye.

Mr. J. J. Walter, officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Fyzabad, to be a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the fifth grade.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon to be a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the fifth grade, and to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehta.

Mr. Thomas Norman to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bograh in the second grade.

Mr. Alexander Smith, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr. Henry Beverly, M.A., Registrar-General, Lower Provinces, for two months, from the 16th August next, or subsequent day.

The furlough for six months granted to Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg, chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under the orders of the 11th March 1869, is commuted to special leave under Section XXIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. William Lucas Besley to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Abbott Robert Alexander, Judge of Rajshahye, leave for six weeks, from any date after the 1st July.

Surgeon Frank Powell, Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, for one month, from the 4th July.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 6.)

Dr. Alexander Pakington Tomkyns, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Bareilly, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 10th August next.

Captain Walter Wightwick Haywood, 2nd Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and ex-officio Adjutant, Ajmere Police Corps, one month's leave of absence to enable him to appear before a Medical Committee at Bombay.

Mr. Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st July.

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson, Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Allygurh, privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 24th July.

Mr. John William Tyler, M.D., L.R.C.P., Civil Surgeon of Myanoory, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st July.

Mr. Richard Alfred Lloyd, B.A., Inspector 2nd Circle, six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, together with 14 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. Nicholas Parsick, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Azimgurh, leave of absence for six weeks.

Major W. T. McGrigor, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Benares, vice Major Wemyss Smith, transferred to Oudh.

Colonel J. C. Brooke to officiate as Commissioner of the Ajmere Division, during the absence on duty in the Central Provinces of Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. and V.C., or until further orders.

The services of Major Wemyss Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for employment in Oudh.

Mr. David Craigie Halkett, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mozaffernuggur, is placed in Magisterial charge of the jail at that station, during the absence on leave of Dr. William Henry Kirton, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JULY.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10	Nom.
	Cases	£1 18s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£1 2s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolams & Cutch bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	"
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 0d.	"
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Atalanta (s)	Reynolds	Liverpool, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Hopeful	Bettory	Muscat.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Historian (s)	Fulton	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship City of Berlin, Muir, to Calcutta.

Ship British Statesman, Tulloch, to Calcutta.

Ship Carin, Gray, to Batavia.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
5	Saint Magnus	Walker	Madras, June 27
	Vixen (s)	Milne	London, May 18

DEPARTURES.

July.			
5	Lady Pahseriton	.....	.....
8	Catherine Apear (s)	.....	.....
	Madras (s)	.....	.....
	Roslin Castle	.....	.....
	Tycondroga	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
7	Saxon	.....	Coconada
	Diana	.....	Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PERCIVAL—July 9th, at Bombay, Henrietta, daughter of E. H. Percival, Esq., C.S., aged six months.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MONRO—DAVIDSON—June 2nd, at St. Michael's, Paddington, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Knight, Vicar of Harrow Weald, Robert Webber Monro, Esq., son of the late John Boscawen Monro, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Duncan Davidson, Esq., of Tillychetly, Aberdeenshire, late Bombay Civil Service.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SCALLAN—July 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Terence Ralph Scallan, of a son.

SWINHOE—July 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Swinhoe, Solicitor, of a son.

READ—July 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Edward Read, of a son.

SANDERSON—July 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Sanderson, of a son.

DEATH.

GREGORY—July 3rd, at Calcutta, Cecilia Alice Gregory, daughter of Mr. Thos. Gregory, Jr., of typhoid fever, aged 16 years 10 months and 4 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BARREN—June 27th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. H. H. Barren, of a daughter.

MORGAN—June 29th, at Quilon, the wife of W. H. Morgan, Esq., 52nd Regiment W. L. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HEATH—June 30th, at Rance Khet, the wife of W. F. Heath, Esq., C.E., of a son.

CARTER—July 6th, at Mogul Serai, near Benares, the wife of William Bellingham Carter, Esq., of a daughter.

HOGAN—July 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of G. Hogan, E. I. R., of a daughter.

MILLAR—June 25th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major J. C. Millar, of a son.

OLDHAM—June 28th, at Loodianah, the wife of Captain A. Oldham, 12th K.-i-G. Regiment, of a son.

CLINE—July 2nd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. E. A. Cline, Deputy Collector, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOWE—July 2nd, at Purumadapoor, Bulleah, (Ghazeepore District,) William Howard, the second son of William Arthur and Adela Frederica Howe, aged two years and nine days.

COCKELL—July 4th, at Blessington, Simla, Mrs. Cockell, widow of the late Mr. W. J. Cockell.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

AT length the Indian nation has revealed itself. It is not composed of many peoples, speaking different languages, dwelling in diverse regions. It resides in Bengal; it lougs above all things to speak the English tongue; the Baboo is its representative, nay, the Baboo is India. When the Baboo goes to London and appeals to the English, he presents himself as the representative of the Indian nation, and when a crowd of Baboos meet in Calcutta, they speak in the same strain. If the Baboo cannot fight, at least he can talk; and if he cannot be the Indian nation, at all events Baboos can tell each other that they are India. If this habit is one of the consequences of that high English education to which the Baboo clings, but for which he is not ready to pay, we are bound to say it is almost as bad as that other, signalized by Keshub Chunder Sen—the habit of drinking, which, as we have his authority to state, sends the flower of the Bengallee youth to untimely graves. The Baboo is a smart fellow, and an "assumptious," to use an Anglo-batavian expression; he is also a "down easter," very 'cute—notably when there is anything to be got; but he is not yet quite all India, nor even a fit counsellor for the scores of races who inhabit the countries compendiously described by that "geographical expression."

The Government of India has recently proposed to modify its policy as regards education, to restrict the amount of State aid to the higher schools and colleges where English is taught, and to expend larger proportions of the funds derived from the Treasury upon the elementary education of the poor. Indeed it contemplates the ultimate withdrawal of imperial aid and the substitution of grants from the proceeds of local cesses. Naturally the Baboo is aghast. What will happen to him if the ryots should learn that two and two do not make five or seven? Has it not become the birthright of a Baboo to obtain a knowledge of as much English language and literature as will enable him to get on in the world, and especially to "cheek" the people who render his existence safe, and his indulgence in tall talk possible? He is horrified at the idea of paying the full price for the article he wants. Is he not a vested interest? Has he not a right to State support? Will it not be a "breach of faith" to refuse to satisfy his "cravings for English literature"—nay, will not the diminution of the grant constitute a "miserable attempt to make the Baboos pay for the education of their countrymen, in order that the English may put the money in their own pockets"? Such are the views of a good specimen Baboo—Kali Mohan Dass. He is of opinion that because the Government desire to impart some modicum of education to the poor, Government intend to "degrade the native"—the native being the irrepressible Baboo. He thinks it probable that the natives are to be entirely shut out from high appointments in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted services—natives, again meaning Baboos. Another Baboo—Rajendrololl Mittra—declares that "it is a recognized principle in every country that knowledge should be widely diffused among the people. They have a right to expect it, and it ought to be imparted on a more liberal scale, and not the few crumbs that the Government is pleased to throw before them." Here again people must be read Baboo, and not taken literally. If we admit that knowledge should be diffused among the people, we do not admit that they have a right to expect it, in the sense implied by the speaker. There are countries where education is nearly as widely spread as the people, but in those countries the cost of this wide cultivation is paid by the people themselves. Neither the common schools of America nor the parish schools of Scotland are paid for out of the general taxation. The speakers at Calcutta seem to think that the English universities were endowed and are maintained by the Crown. It is an error. Very small endowments only are derived from the imperial treasury; the bulk of all education in England is paid for either out of private endowments or the pockets of those whose children frequent the schools. The grants in aid are, no doubt, large, but they are given wholly to schools established for the lower and lowest classes. If any education similar to that imparted in England is to be given to the lower and lowest classes in India, it must be imparted through the vernacular, and paid for mainly out of local rates. The agitation of the Calcutta Baboos is as selfish an agitation as we ever witnessed. It has a double object to escape a cess, and to secure, at a cheap rate, a sort of monopoly of public employments.

We shall not be guilty of the folly of assailing those who, in former years, laid so great a stress on the desirability of conducting education in English, and who helped to found Schools, Colleges, Universities for the purpose of establishing a sort of standard of acquirements. That has been done. The time has now come to make all the high education, as it is called, self-supporting—the students, where there are no voluntary endowments, sustaining the whole apparatus. If the State is to subscribe money in aid, that aid must be given to the poor, and neither to the middle nor the upper classes. The poor have the largest claims upon every Government; they are beset by the worst enemies; and if State aid is justifiable, it is to them it should be given. The Baboo does not see this. He holds that Government is bound to render all Baboos fit to fill "the highest offices in the land,"—a demand which, we venture to say, is unique. On the contrary, no Government under the sun is bound to do anything of the sort. It may be laid down that it is an expedient thing to prevent the people from growing up in gross ignorance, but it is not a duty to fit ambitious men to be high officials. That Baboo was very frank who said, "to us the English language peculiarly recommends itself, because it is the language of the Government. If any of us desire to distinguish himself at the bar, or in any high appointment under Government, he must learn the English language." True; but, if right is done, he must pay the cost. We are inclined to think that probable "material advantages" are now motives strong enough to induce certain natives to learn English, and that it is now time to stir up the ryot, if possible, and give him some slight chance in his struggle for existence—not only with nature, but with the rack-renter and the money-lender. The Baboo says he is asked to pray to Jupiter instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel; but the fact is just the reverse; for Jupiter says most distinctly that the time, the unhappy time, for the Baboo has now arrived when it behoves him to get along by dint of his own efforts. Jupiter has given him a great shove; he is now going to transfer the force he has exercised to the side of the weak. The ryot will get the help—not that he may become a high officer of State—but that the poor creature may be strengthened in his daily battle with

> The common wants and common cares
> Which sow the human heart with tares.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD will sail from Bombay for England in August.

A PRIVATE of the 45th Regiment named Spence has been apprehended at Madras for attempting to commit suicide.

THERE is a report of some uneasiness in the Lund Khwar Valley in the Eusufzai country, but it is not serious.

THE Secretary of State for War has sanctioned the retirement of Major the Hon'ble E. S. Plunkett, half pay 95th Foot, with a pension from the 1st July.

A GOOD authority assures the public that Sir H. Durand's visit to Cashmere has no diplomatic design. The visit will be "one of pure kindliness, not of business."

SIR SEYMOUR BLANE, BART., arrived at Allahabad on the 7th instant on his way to England *via* Bombay. He is expected to return to India before many months have elapsed.

A "WELL-KNOWN and lively lady novelist of rank" is said by an English paper to be about to publish a book with the amusing and decidedly novel title, "Naughty, Naughty, but So Nice!"

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAMS, C.B., who lately commanded the Lucknow Division, died recently at the age of 66. This officer commanded the 4th K. O. Regiment when it was stationed in this presidency.

THE Inns Court Volunteers (Devil's Own), under the command of Colonel Cunninghame, V.C., took part in the proceedings of the first sham fight of the season at Aldershot, held on the 17th June at that camp.

IT is said to be rumoured in Berar that Doctor R. S. Sinclair, LL.D., Director of Public Instruction in Berar, succeeds Mr. Colin Browning, M.A., in the Central Provinces. Mr. Browning goes to Oudh.

THE Standing Medical Committee (at Bombay) will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General at noon to examine Staff Assistant Surgeon Morgan, Lieutenant Darton, 2-6th Royal Artillery, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was to have left early this month for a tour in Cachar and Assam, has been obliged to postpone his departure. We are sorry to learn that the postponement has been occasioned by domestic affliction, which we trust will soon be removed.

THE "Irish Times" states that the Duke of Cambridge has selected Major-General A. Borton, C.B., in command at the Curragh Camp, for the command of the Mysore Division in succession to Major-General Paul Haines who has proceeded to England on the expiration of his Staff Service.

"HAPPY FATHERS" should be careful in writing notices of domestic occurrences. A Mr. H. C. Wright, residing in Burmah, sent one to a Madras paper the other day, and in the joy of the moment omitted the words "of a daughter." Mrs. Wright's name appeared duly in the obituary notices!

THE reports from the different regiments in England and abroad on the Henry-Martini Rifle have been laid before the Small Arms Committee, with a view to a general report on the arm being presented to the Secretary of State for War. It is understood will be of a most favourable nature.

A WELL-INFORMED contemporary hears from Abbotabad, under date 25th ultimo, that no orders had up to that time been received there with regard to any active measures against the offending Wazeeris. Vigilant enquiries are, however, being pursued elsewhere, to determine in the first place the question of complicity in the outrage on the part of any other of the tribes.

CHARLES DICKENS, it is stated, leaves, including the value of his copyrights, nearly £80,000 for his family. The fourth, fifth, and sixth monthly parts of "Edwin Drood" are completed, and the outline of the remaining portion of the story has been so drafted in Dickens' waste-book, that Wilkie Collins, who, it is understood, has consented to finish the tale, will have no very difficult undertaking before him.

THE "Broad Arrow" says that when Major-General Donald Stewart, Bengal S.C., was lately promoted, he went over the heads of no less than 265 Queen's Colonels, and further that "In drawing attention to this we only do so with a desire to point out the manifest injustice of the present system. No doubt but the recommendation of Colonel Egerton's Committee would be by far the best plan to adopt."

THE story of the pencils, taken from a Bengalee native paper, was not so good—or so bad—as the correspondent of a contemporary tells it. It seems twelve pencils were indented for, and the Stationery Office officials first packed them in a large envelope of wax cloth which they covered with pitch; they wrapped this up in paper and put it into a tin box five inches long by 4½ inches wide and one inch deep, and sewed this up in wax cloth!

ACCORDING to the "Englishman" the Governor General in Council has accepted, as entirely satisfactory, Captain W. B. Birch's vindication of his character from the aspersions cast upon it by the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta. Our contemporary also contradicts "the silly rumour" that Sir William Grey has sent in his resignation in consequence of the decision of the Government of India in this case. That step was determined upon some time ago. Sir William lays down his office on New Year's day.

THE commotion created amongst the Baboos in Calcutta and elsewhere, by the baptism of a young native convert, through the influence of one of the zenana teachers, appears to have extended to Simla, where the Baboos held a meeting, on the 29th ultimo, and resolved that whoever among them should permit the entrance of a zenana teacher into their harems should be put out of caste. A day or two previously enquiries had been made by a lady as to the number of zenanas in Simla, and it is believed it was her intention to pay visits to the ten she had obtained information of, when the natives took alarm. Hence the determination.

Says the "Mofussilite"—"The re-organisation of the Financial Department by Mr. Hollingberry is spoken of! Well, the work could not be in better hands, and if Mr. Hollingberry gives us an entirely new structure of his own, not copied in any respect from the present department, he will have rendered the State great service, and secured a name for himself. It is painful to think that for years on years this splendid empire should have lacked the services of a financier with skill sufficient to show how its expenses may be met by its magnificent revenue of fifty millions sterling. The Americans would hold, govern, and develope the country for half the money."

ACCORDING to the "Friend" there is no in those exaggerated rumours of disturbe Yarkund which have arrested the advance of Mr. Forsyth and his party into Eastern Turkistan. After being well entertained by the Cashmere chief the members of the mission must have reached Leh before this, whence they take the new route to Yarkund. Mr. Shaw is expected to join Mr. Forsyth at the head of the Pangong Lake in a few days. Everything is progressing most favourably. The Envoy promises the mission a most cordial reception from the Ataligh Ghazee. Mr. Forsyth is expected to return in time for the next Palumpore Fair at the end of November.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Stephen proposes, in the Supreme Legislative Council, to introduce a section in the new Criminal Procedure Code, to enable magistrates to inflict a sentence of rigorous imprisonment on rogues and vagabonds, in the event of their not furnishing security for good behaviour. The "Pioneer" says "at present the law (according to a ruling of the N.W. P.) enables magistrates to inflict on such persons only simple imprisonment, *i. e.*, imprisonment without labour, and our jails are full of idle vagabonds imprisoned for want of security, who are eating their heads off at the expense of the State. Healthy criminal legislation of this kind is what we have long needed in this country, and we are glad to see Mr. Stephen taking it in hand."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bunnoo to the Lahore paper to correct certain statements that have appeared in connection with the Wazeeri raid. The district has at no time been left solely in charge of a native Extra Assistant Commissioner. At the time of the raid there were two Assistant Commissioners and two Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of the latter, European, in Edwardesabad. He also states that the paragraph referring to the appearance of a party of the Julool Wazeeris is untrue, and that the open defiance of the Mahomed Kheyls was given after and not before the attack, so that the heinousness of their attack lay chiefly in the fact that they had not warned us by a previous defiance. In contradistinction to this last statement, our contemporary has another letter stating that "for some time mischief had been suspected and the frontier posts were *on the alert*;" while a third letter distinctly states that when the Mahomed Kheyls left our territories and betook themselves to the hills in the west, "they gave out that henceforth they were the enemies of Government and would lose no opportunity of inflicting injury on them." The first dispute, remarks our contemporary, was clearly a civil, not a military, affair, and the result has been, unfortunately, disastrous.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

IT appears from the "Pioneer" there is some truth in the rumour published a few weeks ago with regard to India being visited by the Prince of Wales. Our contemporary believes there is every probability of H. R. H. making a short tour through the country at no very distant date, accompanied, let us devoutly hope, by H. R. H. the Princess. December 1871 is the date spoken of for the royal visit.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE "CONSTITUTIONNEL" ON THE SPANISH QUESTION.

PARIS, 8TH JULY, EVENING.

The semi-official "Constitutionnel" says that so soon as the French Government are convinced of the determination of the Spanish Ministers to persist in the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, they will break off diplomatic relations. With regard to Prussia she must refuse her authority to the Prince of Hohenzollern to reign in Spain.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

The East India Contracts Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry into over-regulation prices has been completed, tie (? It will be) submitted to the Queen, by whom, it is understood, the vested interests of officers will be recognised.

Brevet Major Haydon L. Cape of the 94th Foot has been promoted to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Captain James Blair has been gazetted a Major.

Lieutenant Frederick Sale Brinde of the 19th Foot, Robert Hill Ross of the 35th Foot, and F. Hibbett of the 24th Foot have been promoted to Captaincies.

General Charles Stuart has been gazetted Colonel of the 46th Foot.

Neither the Russian, French, nor English Governments have received official information of the alleged massacre at Pekin.

The death of Bishop Milmore is announced.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, 10TH JULY, MORNING.

The reply of Prussia regarding the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern is expected in Paris to-day. If it is unsatisfactory France will immediately make military preparations.

IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

The third reading of the Irish Land Bill has passed the Lords.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, NOON.

Tone of Cotton opens steady.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..		63,000 bales.
" "	Surats....	14,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		575,000 "
" "	Surats....	130,625 "
" Import of Cotton		72,000 "
" "	Surats....	5,000 "

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet but continues steady.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Manchester Market is dull and prices unchanged.

The sum of £300,000 was this day withdrawn from the Bank of England.

MAILS.

ADEN, 9TH JULY.

The Golconda, with the outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay on the 8th at 3 P.M.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

PANIC IN LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

Great excitement prevails in France in consequence of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish Crown.

There is a panic on the London Stock Exchange and on the Paris Bourse.

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

Sir Henry Rawlinson has been re-examined before the Diplomatic Committee. He said that the progress of Russia in Central Asia had awakened relations between the intermediate countries in Asia and had rendered the transfer of the Persian mission to the India Office advantageous. He believed that the Shah would not be offended at the step.

Via Russia.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

At the Periodical Piddings to-day for Government Bills ... 7,000 were allotted to ... and £100,000 to Bombay fixed was 1s. 10½d. ... ed 50 per cent., and

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Port Said paper of the 23rd ult. has nothing of interest to Bombay readers except the record of vessels that had entered the Canal during the previous week. The list is as follows:—

June 17.—French steamer Meinam (Messageries), Marseilles to Calcutta. English steamer Hipparchus, 1251 tons, Markwell, from Liverpool to China. English steamer Nyanza, 1567 tons, Glover, from Jeddah to Liverpool.

June 18.—French steamer Imperatrice (Messageries), from Marseilles to India and China. English steamer Argyle, Orr, Glasgow to Singapore.

June 19.—English steamer Bengal, 1009 tons, Barlow, from India and China, (destination not named). English steamer Volante, 995 tons, Moor, from Calcutta to Dunkerque. English steamer Adalia, 1005 tons, Saunderson, from Bombay to Liverpool.

June 20.—Austrian steamer Apis, 783 tons, Voivodich, from Alexandria, &c., to Bombay.

June 21.—English steamer Atalanta, 1716 tons, Reynolds, from Liverpool to Bombay. English steamer Rotspur, 714 tons, Heatherington, from Calcutta to London.

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. Atalanta, 1,716 tons, Captain John Reynolds, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Lieutenant Cullen, Lieutenant Smith, Mr and Mrs Kleinstuber and two children, Mr and Mrs Hardenque and two children, Miss Andrew, Mrs Searle, Mrs Marshall, Mr Cope, Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald, Mrs R H Evan, Mr. Donderty, Mr and Mrs Leckie, Lieutenant Weigall, Ensign Denniss, Ensign Harward, Ensign Cust, Surgeon Parr, Surgeon Skues, Assistant Surgeon Stannard, Captain and Mrs Evans, Mrs and two Miss Davis, Mr and Miss Costling, and Mr Laurence.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—These be troublous times for men engaged in trade. But if the times are out of joint, I cannot see that making ourselves fussy, fidgetty, and uncomfortable will help to reduce the dislocation.

A gang of swindlers has been unearthed, and, as in every case of fraud, severe losses, with the sufferers from which every mercantile man must sympathize, have been the result of the frauds committed.

From the line of conduct that has been pursued by certain members of our mercantile community, one might suppose that no fraud or forgery was ever perpetrated before, and the rage at present for all sorts of possible and impossible safeguards would be laughable were it not acting as a serious obstruction to regular trade.

For my own part, I expect every morning to see an advertisement from the Bank managers announcing that a cotton "fibrometer" has been invented for the purpose of testing the length and strength of each individual fibre of cotton, and that no bills drawn against cotton will be purchased unless the European merchant certifies that he has with his own hands tested every thread with the above named instrument! This would hardly be more ludicrous than some precautions that have actually been proposed. It is a grievous mistake to put a Chubb's patent and three padlocks on the stable door after the horse is gone. If Bank managers insist upon guarantees such as are proposed, merchants will no sign them if their signature is to be binding in any way. (I refer of course to such proposals as these, that the merchant shall certify that he has seen the native's cotton; that he shall guarantee the correctness of the invoice, and so on.) If the signature is not binding, is merely a proof that the merchant has seen the document *cui bono?* what earthly use is there in testifying to such a fact? It would not only be useless, but positively mischievous, because the document would have the semblance of being what it really is not. Further, suppose a man so depraved as to attempt such frauds as have lately been brought to light, would he be likely to be checked by so paltry an obstacle as such signature would present?

The great safeguard of Banks must always be the bonâ fides and the self-interest of those whose names are on the bills which they buy. And the Bank managers of Bombay may rest assured that recent events will bring the latter motive into play with far more effective results than any cumbersome precautions which they may take, or clumsy conditions which they may impose. Who, Mr. Editor, are the gentlemen who have laboured to bring to light the frauds that have been perpetrated in the case of the Aurora? Merchants, every one. Who have formed themselves into a committee to investigate other suspicious cases? The merchants. Have the bankers been very prompt to assist, or have they stood aside, afraid that action taken, or information given, might commit them in any way?

I began this letter with the intention of pointing out what I consider a real evil with regard to ships in Bombay, and what reforms are suggested to my mind by the late untoward events, but I must not trespass longer on your space to-day, and will conclude with one or two remarks as to bills of exchange.

The Suez Canal has wrought a great change in our business, and has almost changed the usance of our bills. For a firm doing both import and export business, overland document bills drawn on the home firm are a most excellent form of remittance. They are almost as good as cash at home, as the cotton arrives very soon after the bill.

Again, if a merchant has not such means of remittance, he is much more ready to buy his brother-merchants' bill at three months' sight, if he can get an advantage in the rate, than he was when the bill had six months to run. There is not now the same inducement to buy Bank bills when the usance is so much reduced.

These facts all tend to reduce the business of the Banks and they have already felt their effect. This, therefore, is not the time for Bank managers to hamper and obstruct legitimate trade, but in self-interest rather the time to facilitate matters in the case of good firms. Merchants and Bankers are mutually dependent on one another for business, with this distinction, that merchants could, though with inconvenience, get on without bankers, whereas bankers could not possibly get on without merchants.

The class of bills which the bankers are at present setting their faces against is documentary bills. Frauds may be practised with such bills, but are not frauds equally possible with clean bills? The documentary bill is the safest of all for the Banks and represents a real transaction, and, were I a banker, I would do my utmost to encourage such bills. In the case of failure, and any merchant, or bank, may fail, the utmost loss on a documentary bill is the margin between the value of the produce and the amount of the bill, whereas with clean bills, which may be mere windbills to prop up a rotten concern and representing no real transaction, Banks have had bitter experience that insolvency is too often followed by a dividend of one or two shillings in the pound.

I have heard of a nation being improved off the face of the earth. Let the bankers take care lest they improve the business of the port out of their own hands.

ARCHON.

MUSCAT.

OMAN is still disturbed. Our latest reliable intelligence, to the end of May, represents the troops of Azan bin Ghias as besieging Azun. The Imaum himself had retired to Rostak, but Sheik Sala and Ibrahim bin Ghias were before the fortress, which has proved stronger than they anticipated and may give a long resistance. Azun is now in possession of the Hearbah section of the Yambees, and the tribes of the Batineh are much averse to its falling into the hands of Azan bin Ghias, but it is believed that Azun is so strong that he will accomplish his object. Syud Toorkee has been from place to place trying to get followers

of Lords has failed to attract the slightest public interest. Last year everyone was anxious about the course their lordships would take with regard to the Irish Church Bill; and no debate of the Session drew together a larger audience of excited spectators than that in which Lord Derby made his last effort to assert the controlling authority of the Upper House. But this year it has been understood from the first that the Peers would offer no serious opposition to the Land Bill; and it is most creditable to their patriotism and disinterestedness that they are willing to accept a measure, which, more than any other that has ever been passed by Parliament, trenches on the sacred rights of landed proprietors. It is true the proprietors, in return for giving up a share of the land to the tenants, get security for the remainder; but what a change must have come over the temper of the Upper House since last year to obtain toleration even for such a bargain. The criticisms on the bill during the two nights of the debate have been for the most part unreal. The main point, insisted on by Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury, is that a tenant ought not to be able to claim compensation for merely being turned out, in addition to what he gets for improvements; but these orators overlook the clause proposed by Sir R. Palmer, and accepted by the Government, which provides that no compensation for eviction shall be paid unless the Court first decides that the tenant is entitled to it. The bill will provide plenty of work for the lawyers at first, but there will soon grow up a set of judicial rules providing exactly in what cases compensation is fairly payable. Lord Derby, in his unusually frank speech, suggested that in one respect tenants may not find the bill of much advantage to them. Henceforth, he says, Irish landlords will have no tenderness for small tenants who let their rents fall into arrear, but will clear them out without mercy, paying fines on eviction if need be, in order to consolidate their estates in large farms. There is force in this view of the case; but, if Irish tenants get their rights, they cannot justly expect to have charity too; and good laws act more beneficially in the long run than the capricious indulgence of good-natured landlords.

By a curious combination of Conservatives and philosophic Radicals, Mr. Hardcastle's Bill for repealing the Minority Clause in the Reform Bill of '67 has this week been thrown out. Mr. Gladstone supported the bill, and Mr. Disraeli but feebly opposed it, urging that the principle of the Minority Clause was worth a further trial. The absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (the parent of the clause) from the House during the debate was remarked; but it was in good taste for Mr. Lowe to stay away, seeing that Mr. Bright, the chief opponent of the clause, could not be present to attack it. The absurd working of the principle is seen in the city of London, where the minority member, Mr. Bell, died soon after his election, and was immediately replaced by a Liberal instead of a Conservative, so that the Conservative minority in the city is now as completly unrepresented as it was in the times before '67.

Charles Dickens was buried in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday morning as stealthily as if his funeral had been that of some unpopular prince or noble whom the people hated while living, and would not have respected even in death. But the instructions of the will seem to have been so precise that the family could not dare to violate them by letting the funeral be public. Indeed, it is questionable whether they have not departed from the spirit of these instructions in consenting to let Westminster Abbey be the great novelist's place of sepulture. It is difficult for a reader of Dickens's books to believe that he would have liked to lie in the Abbey. He rarely speaks of a cathedral without a shudder. In one of the numbers of Edwin Drood, Mr. Grewgious, peeping in at the great western door of Cloisterham Cathedral on a fine afternoon, says, "It's like looking down the throat of Old Time;" and the author goes on to contrast the gloom of the church with the freshness and brightness of outside life. "Old Time heaved a mouldy sigh from tomb and arch and vault; and gloomy shadows began to deepen in corners; and damps began to rise from green patches of stone; and jewels, cast upon the pavement of the nave from stained glass by the declining sun, began to perish. In the free outer air, the river, the green pastures, and the brown arable lands, the teeming hills and dales, were reddened by the sunset; while the distant little windows in windmills and farm houseteads shone patches of bright beaten gold. In the Cathedral, all became grey, murky, and sepulchral." It is probable that a writer whose love of nature was so intense would have preferred fixing his last resting place in a quiet country churchyard, to lying at the feet of Handel and the head of Garrick, in that gloomy and saddening Poets' Corner, with Shakspeare, Addison, Thackeray, Macaulay and "the great Duke of Argyll," looking down upon his grave. It would have been easy to place his monument there, like Shakspeare's, even if he were buried elsewhere. But his friends were of course the best judges of what he himself would have liked. The most appropriate funeral honours that could have been given to Charles Dickens were undoubtedly the pious offerings of flowers which were cast into the open grave by hundreds of visitors as soon as the news of the burial spread through London. I went into the Abbey yesterday; and, though the grave was then closed, the covering stone was heaped with fresh flowers placed there by the hands of sorrowing admirers of Dickens, most of whom probably had never known him except through his books. Perhaps there could be no better proof than this of the affection in which the man himself was held by his countless readers.

We have reached a new stage in the controversy that has been going on for the last week or two about the conduct of the *Daily Telegraph* in publishing indecent advertisements. "An old Pressman," offended at some remarks of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the dishonour of being connected with a paper the proprietors of which share the profits of quack doctors, wrote to the *Pall Mall*, contending that a man who writes articles for the proprietor of a newspaper is not bound, so long as he does his own duty honestly and purely, to see that the proprietor makes no money by putting in advertisements which ought to be excluded from every decent journal. The *Pall Mall*, with an eagerness that appears to me, I regret to say, to have a savour of personal malignity in it, insists on tarring everyone connected with the *Daily Telegraph* with the same brush, and refuses to admit that an honourable man can write for such a paper. This is straining press morality a little too fine, and laying down such a law for the conduct of journalists as no other profession in existence would consent to be bound by. A leading article writer in the *Telegraph* cannot be expected to know what advertisements are in the paper; and he might as well be held responsible for payment of the office debts as for the proprietor's business arrangements with advertisers. The charge, however, brought against the *Daily Telegraph* is certainly a serious one, and has given a fresh blow to a popularity which was already on the wane. Although I daresay the *Telegraph* is as good a property now as ever it was, the paper does not hold its old ground in public estimation. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the death of one or two of its best writers, and the failing powers of others. The old sensational style is still kept up, but not with its old strength. Nor is this decline of vigour to be wondered at. It must wear any man out to have to be prepared to go into a fit of hysterics every morning, at the shortest notice, on any conceivable subject.

Colonel Strachey, Colonel Kennedy, R.E. (of Bombay), and one or two other Indian engineers have gone down to Wales this week with Mr. Fairlie to see the working of the "bogie engine" and the new narrow-gauge railways. Some time ago, when the Russian Commissioners were over in this country, a number of Indian officials went with them to witness Mr. Fairlie's experiments, and the Duke of Argyll sent a copy of the favourable report out to the Government of India for their consideration. I presume that Colonel Strachey has now received instructions from Calcutta to go and see for himself the working of the new system. The Russians will have several thousand versts of this narrow gauge line, all running to the south, under construction by this time next year; and, as Mr. Fairlie declares, he can make a line at the rate of £3,000 a mile up steep inclines and round curves that ordinary engineers are afraid of, it is time a Government like that of India, which wants cheap railways, tried whether this system can be worked.

I append a report of the discussion on "Indian Finance" at the meeting of the East Indian Association on Wednesday. The report is unfortunately imperfect, for I could only get a copy of the notes of one of Gurney's people who cannot finish all the speeches in time for the mail; but I am glad to be able to give in full the important speech of Sir Bartle Frere. I must apologise for the prominence given to my own remarks. I did not intend to say anything; but the Chairman called upon me, and my opinions about Indian finance are so strong that I could not help speaking out very freely, when I once began. I only take this exception to the views you have so vigorously expressed in the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Indian Government, receiving as it does so large a revenue from the soil, has no right to effect retrenchment by the rough-and-ready plan of stopping public works. One thing is certain, from Mr. Grant Duff's answer in the House of Commons last Friday, that, whatever policy may be resolved upon, there is no chance meanwhile of a repeal of the Income Tax.*

J. M. M.

* Want of space obliges us to hold over the report of the discussion till to-morrow.

KATTIAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 6TH JULY.

The rains are still keeping off, though we occasionally get a sprinkling, just enough to lay the dust.

The last *Government Gazette* officially notifies the appointment of Messrs. E. H. Percival, C.S., and Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, late Prime Minister, as joint superintendents of the Bhownuggur State during the minority of the chief, a measure which has received the unanimous approval of the people of Kattiawar, who, I may by the way mention, are generally a cantankerous lot, rather hard to please, owing to their naturally suspicious disposition blended with cunning.

Now that the administration of Bhownuggur has been satisfactorily provided for, it remains to be seen what measures will be sanctioned for the management of Morebee, a state of some importance yielding a revenue of nearly ten lakhs of rupees, and in which neither a Gowreeshunker nor a Nursingpursad exists. It is at present administered by a couple of mehtas assisted by a few Bhyad, but these men do not, I hear, possess the brilliant capacity nor the mature experience which ought to be a *sine qua non* to those entrusted with such heavy responsibilities. Why Morebee should be made an exception to the general rule in regard to the management of native states during the minority of their chiefs is not apparent, nor can it be surmised. If any state in the province might have been excepted, Bhownuggur should have, seeing what able men are in its employ, and the numerous reforms that they, under the supervision of Gowreeshunker, effect. The British Government, as the paramount power, is bound to provide an efficient administration, wherever the chiefs are not competent by tender years to do so. Generally the Kamdars *et hoc genus* in the province are men of the old school possessing ideas peculiar to themselves and scarcely appreciating any written codes or beneficial innovations; consequently whenever an opportunity occurs, advantage should be taken of it to select and appoint men who from their ability, education, and high principles will clear out the old leaven, which must have been destructive to the welfare of the state and its people, and introduce measures that will prove beneficial to the interests of all parties. Morebee needs this.

The trench, and not French laterines as your P. D. more than once printed it, have been put up near the cavalry stables, windward to which, though not quite contiguous, lie the city suburbs and other habitations; those laterines are made up of tattie screen walls about three feet high, supported by wooden posts—the cost of construction therefore is not much, but they must be indecent and inappropriate for the purposes required, and I think the sooner abandoned the better.

THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "H. B.," influenced doubtless by the best intentions possible, brings prominently to notice the "hole" at Tardeo known as the Pensioners' Home, and thinks it should be "razed to the ground, and raised up again in a more excellent way" by Government.

I cannot say very much in favour of the Home at Tardeo, but this much I will say that it supplies a great want very well. And seeing that the duty of supplying house accommodation for military pensioners has devolved upon a few of the charitable public of this city, the duty has been very fairly done; the building at Tardeo is by no means inferior to such accommodation as the inmates could get elsewhere. I know one case where a mother prefers her room in the Pensioners' House to living with her married daughter in a small bungalow at Camatteepoora. I have no objection to the construction of a Pensioners' Home by Government "after the style of Miss Burdett Coutt's lodging houses," and have even tried to get Government to do something about four years ago, but without success. In these days of public works retrenchment there is less chance (if possible) of getting a building for military pensioners.

The case of Mrs. Wright, whom your correspondent brings forward as the widow of a Waterloo veteran, for whom "better accommodation and a suitable native female servant" is demanded, is scarcely the case of affliction which "H. B." endeavours to make out—though in saying this I wish to see any and every compassionate aid bestowed upon Mrs. Wright, which the ladies of Bombay may think fit to lend a poor old woman. Let the course of Christian charity, sympathy, and love, run fast and deep, and let it flood the city with goodness—something of this is necessary in this ungodly city—but let judgment and discrimination lead the triumph of Christian generosity that the dew of blessing may fall where the need is most urgent. Mrs. Wright has a son residing but a short distance from the Pensioners' Home in an upper-roomed airy house, which his mother might share with him. Let me plead for those of our countrywomen and their fatherless offspring who are now to be found in large numbers in Bombay, who have no grown up sons to shelter them, and who are destitute of many things of which they stand in need. I will not harrow the hearts of my countrywomen in this city by detailing the sad incidents of daily life which I have witnessed in Bombay. All I say is, that if there are in the Pensioners' Home many poor, aged, decrepid creatures who stand in need of benevolent help, there are many more outside of that home who are more to be pitied in every way. *In* the Pensioners' Home decency and even piety may be sustained, while the same virtues are almost impossible in some of the chawls and other places *outside*. There is room for a Dorcas society which would be a useful institution to both the recipients and the bestowers of charity. The visits of ladies to the poor of Bombay are among the things which one would like to see established.

9th July. B.

THE FINANCES.

(*Friend of India*, July 7.)

The sum of £300,000 is the very highest figure at which we should be inclined to estimate the surplus of last official year, unless the ruthless Secretary of State conjures it away by sending out accounts regarding which he refuses to give the country periodical information. While, as we showed last week, the Government of India could not have come to the country with a surplus *and* an oppressive increase of the income-tax, Lord Mayo and his colleagues deserve no little credit for producing such a result. It is due entirely to the vigorous policy of September last, which public support alone enabled Government to carry out so effectually. Lord Mayo has, in one word, added from £1,500,000 to £1,700,000 to the resources of the year:—

Public Works reduced	..	..	..	.. £800,000
Income-tax increased	..	..	..	.. 370,000
Salt-tax	..	..	..	.. 160,000
General economies from	..	..	£200,000 to	400,000

That is a satisfactory statement to boast of as the result of action in the middle of a year, and all who have caused it, whether Members and Secretaries of Government or the unfortunate but patriotic public, have done well. Thus, and thus alone, a deficit of a million and a half has been converted into a surplus. This surplus no more affects the ways and means of the current year, than the deficit of 1868-69 affected the position in 1869-70. But it does influence, and most legitimately, the view which the public takes of the policy of this year's Budget, of the necessity of increasing the income-tax and still more of the propriety of the mode of assessing that tax. This much seems certain that the pledges of all the members of the Executive Government, except him who is responsible for the financial administration, regarding a reduction in the rate at the end of the year, will be redeemed.

We understand that the reduction in the amount of the Currency Reserve which is invested in Government Securities, is due to a resolution passed by the Supreme Government in the course of last year, to limit, if possible, the investment to securities not bearing a premium in the market. It was felt that to purchase or hold securities bearing a high interest at a premium was unsound, for in the not improbable event of such securities being paid off the Government would in effect have carried to revenue in the shape of interest the money paid from the reserve as premium upon the securities bought. Almost the whole of the securities belonging to the Currency Department which bore a high interest and were valued in the market at a premium, have accordingly been sold, the price obtained being sufficient to cover that originally paid for the securities disposed of. The high price at which Government securities have stood in the market has, as yet, prevented the re-investment of the proceeds. Owing to the preference of the natives for them the four per cents. have always borne a slightly higher proportional value in the market than five and five and a half per cents. This undoubtedly wise determination of Government will make the fours still more popular by increasing the demand for them. We should not be surprised if, in the event of a loan in India, in November, the Currency Commissioner tendered for close on a million sterling. Otherwise the loss of interest on the reserve cash in his hands is likely to continue long and to prove serious.

There has been one startling incident connected with the case of Boulton and Park. That superb beadle who was the terror of one's boybood, and the admiration of one's later years, has been convicted of receiving bribes to admit improper people into the Burlington Arcade, and his place knows him no more: thereby teaching us all a most serious lesson, viz., that even those in the highest ranks and offices among us, are sometimes not altogether inaccessible to blame.—*London Letter.*

THE CASH BALANCES AT DISTRICT TREASURIES.

A Financial Resolution dated 30th September 1869, directed, among other matters, that the duty of verifying and certifying to the actual monthly cash balance, and of signing the monthly cash accounts, must be performed by the District Officer in person, and must on no account be delegated to any subordinate officer, unless upon the ground of properly attested actual physical inability to perform the duty; Accountants General being ordered not to accept these returns and accounts under any other signature.

This resolution has been the subject of representations from the subordinate administrations which have led to the following resolution being passed (on the 22nd June) by the Government of India:—

Resolution.—Having fully considered the representations now read, the Governor-General in Council abides by the opinion that the rule promulgated in September 1869 is essential to the security of the cash balances. In that conviction His Excellency in Council can relax the rule only to the following extent, *viz.*, that in case the Collector be absent on tour on the first of the month, the cash balance may be verified, and the accounts signed by his Senior Covenanted Civil Subordinate (or, in Non-Regulation Provinces, the Senior Assistant Commissioner) present at head-quarters, and if he have no Covenanted Subordinate so present, then by the Senior Uncovenanted Officer other than the officer in charge of the Treasury. This relaxation of the rule of September 1869 is permitted on the condition that the District Officer must in no case, without the special permission of the local Government in each case, allow more than *two* months to elapse without a personal verification of the cash balance to be reported to the Accountant-General. This verification need not be made on the first of the month.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the several local Governments and Administrations, and Accountants-General, and to the Comptroller-General of Accounts.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. Historian, 1,201 tons, Captain William Fulton, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 9,410 bales of cotton, 71 bales of wool, 630 cwts. of linseed, 11 cwts. of coffee, and the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs G C Cooke and family, Mr Birkbeck, Mr C B D Marks, Mr D Marks, Captain and Mrs Wooldridge and family, Mr Hood, Captain Tottenham, Captain Waller, and Mr H Barry.

BOMBAY.

The proceedings in the case of the Aurora, and in the other important and interesting commercial cases that have occupied attention during the past week, will be found fully reported in our *Overland Summary* published to-morrow morning. There will, as last week and the week before, be two extra pages.

Vexatious Complaint.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hajee Sallay Mahomed was charged with assaulting Cassum Bhogi. The complainant did not appear in Court, and was therefore fined Rs. 30.

Assault.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday John Lowsby, a pilot, was charged before Mr. Connon with disorderly behaviour at Colaba, and assaulting a buggywalla. He was fined Rs. 50, and ordered to pay five rupees to the buggywalla.

Breach of Trust.—On Saturday last Rahimbhoy Khemjee, a Khoja merchant, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and obtained a warrant against one Narayen Baboo, a tindal, charging him as above. On the 21st April last complainant ordered the accused to go to Bassein with a vessel belonging to him. The tindal instead of going to Bassein went to his native country in the Ratnagherry collectorate.

It is with very great grief that we hear of the death of the Rev. John W. Knott, missionary of the C. M. S. at Peshawur, on Tuesday, June 28th, of paralysis. Mr. Knott arrived in Bombay in January of last year on his way to the Punjaub, and all who had the privilege of making his acquaintance at that time were very deeply impressed with the devotion, spirituality and earnestness of his Christian character. He had given up a valuable living in the Church of England, at Eastham, (of £800 year, we believe,) and a fellowship of Brazenose College, Oxford, to come out to India as a missionary.—*Bombay Guardian.*

We should have noticed before the death of Mr. Michael Sargon, a much respected citizen of Bombay, who was for a long period (upwards of thirty years, we believe,) connected with the Church Missionary Society as Catechist and Superintendent of their vernacular schools in Bombay. Mr. Sargon was a Jew by birth, of a family that came originally from Constantinople; he was converted in his youth, in Madras; and came to Bombay about the year 1825. He enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of those who knew him. For some years he had been receiving a pension from the Church Missionary Society. He died at Surat last month, having almost reached the age of four-score.—*Ibid.*

The Parsees think it an insufferable reproach that any female of their number should ever follow a life of prostitution. They have decided that such as may do so, shall forfeit all the privileges of Parseeism, and even when dead shall be excluded from the tower of silence. Nothing can be more commendable than that Parsees should be jealous for the purity and morality of their order, but why is this one vice singled out for detestation? A Parsee has just been found guilty of forgery; in our jails are found Parsees who have been guilty of all kinds of immorality; Parsees are sometimes guilty of murder; none of these forfeit the privileges of their religion; the excommunications of the Caste pass all these by, and fall exclusively upon the women who have taken themselves to a life of shame. We suppose there is among the Parsees as much of that form of immorality which is the real though indirect cause of prostitution, and which is justly accountable for it, as among other people. This seems to us a case where the admonition, 'He that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone,' might properly be remembered. It is remarkable that the Bible, in the enumeration of the classes who shall be excluded from the New Jerusalem and cast into the lake of fire, makes no distinction of sex in this matter of fornication. (Rev. xxi., 8, and xxii., 15; also 1 Cor. vi., 9). This deserves to be considered in a day when the Contagious Diseases' Acts are being brought into force.—*Ibid.*

A little while ago, a Soonnee Mahomedan, under the influence of religious fanatacism, rushed along the public road in front of one of our mosques, brandishing a knife, and meeting a Sheeah plunged it in his breast and killed him. It was immediately after the Mohurrum, a festival calculated to intensify in a high degree this sectarian rage. The man has been tried this week, and while he pleaded guilty said 'he did it for his religion.' He gloried in the act. He was found not guilty, his religious fanaticism being regarded as a proof of insanity. Mr. Anstey was counsel for the defence and pleaded for him on this wise: . . . . . It seems to us rather a dangerous thing to sanction the idea that religious fanaticism is insanity, and that a man is not responsible for what he does under the influence of it. There are a good many individuals in Bombay, a vast number in Northern India, who share the belief of the man who has been tried, that he has entitled himself to a place in paradise by killing a heretic. What is the history of Mahomedanism, but a history of the deeds done under the influence of fanaticism? Have we forgotten the exhibitions of this spirit made in the Mutiny, and the multitudes whose lives were sacrificed to it? From the revelations lately made regarding the condition of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, Abdool Hakim, the Soonnee will not be much better off there than he would be in a gaol. But when his religious fervor has abated, after a few months, may not his friends obtain his liberation on the ground that he is cured of his insanity, and carry him off in triumph to their mosque, rejoicing in the shock given to the feelings of all Sheeahs?—*Ibid.*

SHIPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Abyssinia, Captain J. C. Sharpe, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. W. H. Phillips, Mr. Hormusjee Framjee, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Marslin. For Bussorah—Mr. G. Johnson. For Bushire—Mr. W. H. Thomas. And thirty-nine deck passengers.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 3rd to 9th July 1870.

		Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.		Mazagon.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
July	3 Sunday	0	92	0	99	0	34	0	62
,,	4 Monday	0	66	0	55	0	14	0	29
,,	5 Tuesday	0	67	0	60	0	16	0	78
,,	6 Wednesday	0	26	0	731	0	25	0	76
,,	7 Thursday	0	22	0	65	0	12	0	80
,,	8 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	7
,,	9 Saturday	0	12	0	21	0	0	0	7
For the week		3	87	2	94	2	82	2	89
Previously registered.		21	63	25	99	22	15	20	77
Total fall,,,		25	50	28	93	24	97	23	66

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 10th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 inch 49 cents.

Carwar, 10th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light airs, thermometer 73, baromet 29·90, rainfall 2 inches 60 cents.

Mangalore, 10th July, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

Cannanore, 10th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·955, rainfall 1 inch 88 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 10th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 9th July, 9-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th July, 9-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—8TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 9th July, 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th July, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th July, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 48 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th July, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th July, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

America, via Turkey, 9th July—No time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 5	0 3
,, Calcutta	35 49	1 6

POONA RACES, 1870.

ENTRANCES 1st JULY.

THE DERBY.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....b a h Shureef.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

Mr. Geo. Hooper .....g a h Bracken.
Mr. Williams.....c a g Barrister.

HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAKUR'S CUP.

H. H. the Thakoor of Palitana.....g a h Nazir.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....b a h Shureef.

HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAKUR'S CUP.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....g a h Nazir.

THE JUMKHUNDIE CUP.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....b a h Shureef.

THE WHIM.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....g a h Nazir.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....g a h Nazir.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

H. H. the Thackoor of Palitana .....b a h Shureef.

H. Daniell, Capt.,
Honorary Secretary Poona Races.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH JULY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Thefts.—Agur Hajee and Sheik Oomor Sheik Mahomed were charged with stealing a gold ornament, two dollars, and two tin cases. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first was sentenced to receive four stripes, and the second, being a boy of nine years, was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing thirty round saws, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing two dhoturs and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

On Thursday last Mrs. Capel was charged by G. Smith with defamation by circulating defamatory reports regarding the position in life of Mrs. Smith. Mr. Abraham who appeared for the prosecution stated that he was quite willing on behalf of his client to accept an open apology in Court from the defendant. She stoutly denied the alleged defamation and refused to tender any apology. The case was proceeded with and evidence given on behalf of the prosecution that the defendant had used defamatory language against Mrs. Smith in the presence of people who had casually entered the shop of the defendant. Mr. Smith therefore took proceedings to vindicate the character of his wife. The case was adjourned and came on again on Friday, when Mr. Cleary appeared for the defendant, and after addressing the Court withdrew the imputation, but Mr. Abraham informed the Court that his client was now unwilling to accept it.

The Magistrate thereupon told prosecutor he had better apply to the High Court for damages. The parties then left the Court. We understand the matter will be further proceeded with.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Bayley.)

TWELFTH DAY: SATURDAY.

Theft by an Engine-driver.—Robert Stevens, an engine-driver on the B. B. and C. I. and Railway Company, was placed at the bar charged with stealing two boxes containing half a dozen sherry and tumblers, and a barrel containing four dozen of beer, the property of Mr. Wilkinson, District Traffic Manager at Surat.

Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey for the prisoner.

The case for the prosecution showed that the prisoner had been driving the train on which were the goods and that he had appropriated them.

The witnesses for the prosecution having all been examined,

Mr. Anstey addressed the jury. Intemperance, he said, led not only to all kinds of crime, but to accident, and they had heard that the prisoner when in charge of the return train from Amrolee to Bombay was tipsy. No doubt that was bad, but he wished the jury to dismiss that entirely from their minds except for one reason. He did not want the jury to contemplate the danger they would have run if they had been passengers in that train. It was a very horrible thing to imagine that such things were possible, but the prisoner was not being tried for that offence, but for what was certainly a very minor one,—that of drinking Mr. Wilkinson's beer, instead of leaving the beer to find its way down Mr. Wilkinson's throat. But there was one excuse which would mitigate prisoner's guilt as to that offence, and that was the excuse of intoxication. Mr. Starling had put the prisoner's statement in so that it was evident the Crown made it evidence for itself, and, as it had been received they must take care to give effect to all of it. The prisoner had said "I did receive the liquor and drunk of it;" so far that was an acknowledgment, although an equivocal and ambiguous one, for he merely said, he did receive it. He thought the jury would see, when they went through the evidence, that it was given him by some one who gave it him to drink and to whom it did not belong. But the jury must look to the last words of the prisoner's statement which was now evidence for him, "I was intoxicated when it was done." He did not think that the jury, as men of common sense, could say that a man who was intoxicated was complete master of himself, and the present was not a civil case but a criminal prosecution. If the jury believed all the evidence for the Crown they must believe amongst the rest the evidence that he was intoxicated when he drunk the liquor. Mr. Anstey then proceeded to comment at length upon the evidence, and afterwards called two witnesses for the defence.

His Lordship in his charge to the jury said they had been told by the learned counsel for the prisoner that they must take his statement made before the magistrate for better or for worse, and that it was as true as gospel that the prisoner was intoxicated when he received the liquor. But there was still the question, was he intoxicated or was he not? The witness Govind had said that though the prisoner drank several bottles of beer he was at his post and regulated the engine when they approached a station. The prisoner's boy had said that his master was not drunk when he reached Parel, and, in fact, had never seen him the worse for drink; then were the jury not satisfied that the defence of intoxication had failed, for it was proved he was quite capable of driving his egine. If a man made himself drunk intoxication was no excuse for crime, which was no defence at all. The property taken was but small, four dozen of beer, half a dozen of sherry, and some tumblers; but it was not only large matters that formed subjects for investigation. What were the circumstances of the case? The prosecutor, Mr. Wilkinson, lived in a bungalow near Amrolee and had some things sent to him addressed to his bungalow, from Bombay. Nowrojee, a luggage clerk, spoke to the prisoner on the subject when he arrived by the mixed train, and told him to send them back to the bungalow, which was some 600 yards from the station, and the prisoner said he would give them to the station master at Amrolee; so that the prisoner must have known they were there; and the witness Govind had said that he saw the prisoner lift the cover of the box, and this with the sound of Nowrojee's voice almost still ringing in his ears. His Lordship having gone through all the evidence at length,

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that it was a most impo[illegible]

The Court rose at

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 10th, 5-55 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

Galle, 10th, 8-35 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 30TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Justice Melvill.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—A POINT AS TO "JUDICIAL CONFESSIONS."

THE QUEEN VS. VAHALA JEITHA.

On the 18th April last, Mr. A. Borrodaile, acting District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, submitted for the orders of the High Court an extract from a finding of the Sessions Judge of that District, Mr. Coghlan, in the above case. Mr. Borrodaile said—"I do so because the question involved is a large one: it affects the procedure of all the magistrates in the district, a procedure which has been assented to by former Session Judges, and which, though deprecated, was not pronounced illegal by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden (vide para. 181, dated 15th June 1867). The question is the legality of taking, and the weight to be attached to, confessions made before magistrates not having jurisdiction. Mr. Coghlan argues against the legality and declines to accept as judicial confessions all admissions made before magistrates other than those vested with powers to commit. I would with much deference draw their Lordships' attention to the fact that, in this particular case, and the same is, I believe, done in every other in this district, a complete formal record was made as directed by the Calcutta High Court (vide note to section 149 of Currie's Procedure Code, 1869). I am aware that the practice of recording confessions before another than the committing magistrate is as a rule to be deprecated, but I cannot think that it is illegal. Section 149 sanctions the acceptance of confessions made before "a" magistrate. Section 15 defines a magistrate as one exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate. I have the less hesitation in soliciting the orders of the Hon'ble the Judges on the above questions that Mr. Coghlan has himself apparently anticipated the reference as well as the possibility of his reading of the law being modified by higher authority."

The extract from Mr. Coghlan's finding, above referred to, as bearing on the question of the admissibility of certain confessions, is as follows:—This is the evidence for the prosecution with the exception of the deposition of the chief constable, which confirms the statements of the witnesses as to the condition of Nance's body, of one point on which I must comment at length. Before doing so I record my belief in the truth of the evidence I have noticed above. I have no reason to question it, and hold that it is conclusive of the guilt of the accused Vahala, who has made no defence beyond a simple denial of knowing anything of the matter. I find that it is the custom in this district when a person is arrested on even so serious a complaint as for murder, for the police to take him to the nearest magistrate of *any grade*, often as in this case to a subordinate magistrate *not* invested with power to commit to the Court of Session, for the purpose of a confession being recorded. In this instance, the accused Vahala was, in accordance with this practice, taken before Mr. Jethalal Shivlal, who is a subordinate magistrate not holding power to commit for trial at Sessions. This subordinate magistrate held formal proceedings and recorded in writing the confession of the accused, which I have been asked to admit as evidence of a judicial confession. I have declined to do so, and have merely examined Mr. Jethalal Shivlal as a witness, and have taken his account of what the accused said in his presence, looking on the admissions made by the accused before him as possibly extra-judicial self-deserving statements, but I have found them to be inadmissible even as such, since it appears from his evidence that the accused was in police custody at the time he made the admission. As my rejection of these admissions as evidence of a judicial confession is contrary to the practice of at least two of my predecessors in this Court (Daniel and Izon, judges,) it will be well for me to examine the subject and to record my reasons for dissenting from what may be said to be almost the *cursus curiæ* here. There is, I think, no provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for the presentation of an accused person before any magistrate other than one having jurisdiction (section 21 Criminal Procedure Code) to pass a judicial order in regard to the offence charged; and indeed to do so would seem to be contrary to the spirit of the Code, which appears to contemplate different judicial machinery for offences of different classes. In regard to that class of offence which the law declares cognizable by the Court of Session only, the judicial machinery provides is—1, a magistrate to enquire into and commit, if necessary; 2, the Court of Session to try; 3, the High Court as a court of appeal of reference and of revision. It is surely running off the line of legal procedure to admit the jurisdiction of a preliminary tribunal existing solely for the purpose of recording confessions of persons when freshly arrested by the police. Not only is resorting to such a tribunal, in my opinion, illegal, but also dangerous and useless; dangerous in that it is easy to suppose that a nervous person, who perhaps had or had not some share in an offence, might be readily induced by the police to admit more than the truth, when hurried off to the "confessing" magistrate,—unless, because the object of our procedure and the desire of judges is not to obtain a forced or hurried confession from an accused person, but merely to receive any deliberate admissions of guilt, which a prisoner may have made with his eyes open and his nerves steady. Such admissions can, if they be voluntary and deliberate, be made before the committing magistrate. If they be not perfectly voluntary and deliberate, they had better not be made at all. I quote (not of course as an authority) from Mr. Field's work on the Indian Law of Evidence. "Judical confessions," says Mr. Field, "must be made either before the tribunal which has jurisdiction to deal with the offences charged, or before those authorities which have power to commit the accused for trial by such a tribunal." This is exactly the position I seek to establish. I look on a confession, made by a person accused of an offence triable by the Court of Session before a magistrate not having power to commit the accused person for trial, as a statement made *coram non judice*; and think that the word "magistrate," in section 49 of the Criminal Procedure Code, must be held to mean a magistrate having jurisdiction. The 15th section of the Criminal Procedure Code declares that, when used in the Code, the word "magistrate" shall include all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate. I take a distinction between the force of the words "exercising" and "invested with" (Criminal Procedure Code, passive;) and understand the words "exercising powers of a magistrate" to mean having legal power to act magisterially in regard to the particular matter in hand. Now, a subordinate magistrate, unless specially empowered, has none of the powers of a magistrate in regard to the investigation of a case of murder, and is not the person exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate in that behalf, and, therefore, in regard to such a case, is not a magistrate within the meaning of section 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code? He has by law (section 21 Criminal Procedure Code) no power of cognizance of the case in any way, and not only ought not, but legally cannot, intervene, as is the custom in this district, in any interlocutory sort of way, between the police investigation and the proceedings of the magistrate having power to deal with the charge. It could not be seriously argued that the definition in section 150 can give or extend local jurisdiction. Why then can it extend (I am at a loss for a term) judicial jurisdiction? Local jurisdiction is universally assumed as a premise to the word "magistrate" wherever it occurs,—why not also presume "jud

THE ARMY DEATH RATE IN INDIA.

With many and conflicting views floating about regarding the health and death rate of the British Army serving in India, Dr. Bryden's Bengal medical statistics of that force covering a period of ten years, 1860-1869, will prove an inestimable contribution to the cause of science and of truth. These returns will, we understand, be shortly published. A summary and commentary of the whole mass of evidence adduced, from the pen of Dr. Bryden, whose special knowledge and analytical cast of mind eminently fit him for the task, would be a great boon to the general and unprofessional public. The table for 1869 is a very sad one. The loss is close on ten per cent.—96·87 per 1000—by death and invaliding. The mortality alone mounted up to 42·89 per 1000, or higher than in any year since 1861. Children lost 14½ per cent., whilst the death rate of women was 41·4 per 100.—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, private secretary to Lord Napier, will be gazetted Collector of South Arcot shortly before the 27th March next, when His Excellency resigns his office, and patronage. Mr. C. W Reade, the present Collector, will not have completed his term of service until May, so virtually Mr. Garstin will be nominated to an appointment at least two months before it has become vacant. As Sir John Lawrence provided for his private secretary, Mr. Gordon, by pitchforking him into the Judicial Commissionership of Mysore, to the extreme prejudice of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, we cannot feel surprised at any little freak on the part of any Governor about to retire. Mr. Garstin will vault over the heads of fifteen seniors, several of whom are probably at least his equals in [illegible] work. But a private secretary [illegible] patron, is a valuable public [illegible] reasonable that the Governor [illegible] his zeal and industry, though it [illegible] this cannot be done without [illegible] It is an easier thing to pass [illegible] man to do so as a Private Secre- [illegible] has done so well in the latter [illegible] anticipate for him a success in the former. He will go home *via* Amercia on furlough, as soon as Lord Napier has left Madras, and will return in due course, we hope, with great capabilities for hard work and reorganization. Mr. Reade's successor will find much to do, and undo. Somebody has stopped the way too long in South Arcot, and Mr. Garstin will find his time fully employed.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, June 18.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

On Thursday night, Mr. Gladstone seized the opportunity of moving that the House go into Committee on the Education Bill to explain that the Government, having attentively studied up to the very last moment the feeling of the public as to the proposed bill, wished to adopt one or two changes, which would diminish, he thought, the fears so generally and fairly entertained, that the bill would foster sectarian discord in the election of the School Boards, and among the members of those boards after election. The Government could only reject the prescription for this purpose offered by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, namely, for the Education Department to secure that in all rate-bills assisted by public rates, such religious teaching as may be given should be "undenominational in its character, and confined to unsectarian instruction in the Bible,"—for that would be to exalt the Education Department into a sort of Pope, able to decide infallibly what teaching is and is not denominational and sectarian. For so vast an undertaking the Government could not be responsible, but it was willing to accede to Mr. Cowper Temple's proposal to exclude from all rate-built schools every catechism and every formulary distinctive of denominational creed. The Government was further prepared to sever altogether the relation between the local school boards and the denominational schools, leaving the latter to look solely to the central grants for help. But in order to deal fairly by the schools of those bodies which, like the Roman Catholics, insisted on a very distinctive religious teaching, and which had the charge of some of the most degraded and ignorant of our people, Mr. Gladstone proposed to increase the central grant to *all* schools, rate-built or voluntary, from about one-third to one-half of the total cost, the remaining half being raised by rates and school-pence in the case of school-board schools, and by voluntary subscriptions and school-pence in the case of denominational schools.

It is not very easy to see how the concession is likely to be received. Mr. Disraeli, after his fashion, made it the subject of a very lively attack on the Government and a strong bid for the support of the left wing of the Liberal party, dealing the Government a succession of blows which his own colleagues felt more keenly than his opponents. His most successful hit was the charge that the Government proposed to create in the schoolmasters "a new sacerdotal caste," competent to distinguish what is and what is not the [illegible] particular Church or sect. The only mistake here was that the epithet "sacerdotal caste" applied even better to the bill as it was when he avowed his intention to support it, than to the bill as it is, and that it hit the Tories harder than the Liberals. But that is Mr. Disraeli's wont. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Sandon, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Liddell, indicated a very different attitude towards the proposal from that of Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Vernon Harcourt adopted a tone of rhetorical rancour, and Mr. Dixon one of ill-suppressed wrath, towards the changes, on the ground that they would favour—(they meant, 'would not damage')—the spread of denominational schools, and the net result was that the House took time,—till Monday, we consider the effect of the changes, and to study itself. Self-knowledge was not precisely its forte on Thursday night.

It may be well to observe that there is not really the slightest necessary contradiction between the new proposal as to the Privy Council grants, and Mr. Richard's notice of "instruction" that "without desiring to interfere with the continued receipt of grants by existing schools, subject to an efficient conscience-clause, the House is of opinion that in any national system of elementary education the religious teaching should be supplied by voluntary effort, and not out of public funds." The grant will not cover the religious teaching; it will have no regard to the religious teaching; it will be given equally to secular schools without any religious teaching; and unless the voluntary schools raise a good deal more than enough to cover the expense of the religious part of their system, they will not get on at all. Mr. Richard's instruction would cut off the Bible-classes of the rate-founded schools, and all official connection of the masters with those classes; but it would be perfectly consistent with the plan proposed by the Government in relation to the denominational schools.

THE DROUGHT ENDED.

The heavy showers of Thursday night have cooled London, re-assured Mark Lane, and comforted the soul of the Treasury, which began to tremble for its surpluses. Wheat had gone up 5*s.* a quarter, under the influence of purchases for France, and dear bread in England means a stationary revenue. The rain-fall is still some inches below the average, but if the weather continues cloudy there is still a chance for the after-crop of hay, while a dry summer does not in England imply a deficient crop of cereals. There are prospects, however, of great distress in Southern France and Spain.

GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE SUBORDINATE TO MR. CARDWELL.

It is stated demi-officially that the great conflict between the War Office and the Horse Guards which has lasted so many years has ended at last, the Queen having signed an Order in Council which makes the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief a subordinate of the Secretary at War. The Duke of Cambridge will still be responsible for promotions, and for discipline, but must when necessary accept orders, instead of receiving them, from the responsible Minister whose equal he has hitherto been. The immediate effect of the Order will not be great, but the concession ends a most dangerous dispute. Parliament can now always fix responsibility, and the next General Commanding-in-Chief will be selected on the distinct understanding that he is a subordinate of a Parliamentary officer. We have spoken elsewhere of her Majesty's conduct in the matter, which will, we doubt not, receive from the country the cordial admiration it deserves. If the power conferred by the prerogative was unreal, the dignity was not; and Kings who can surrender dignity gracefully are very few.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The debate on the Irish Land Bill was commenced by Lord Granville on Tuesday with a somewhat bare exposition of the attempts made at previous legislation, and the objects of the present measure. The Duke of Richmond, who spoke next, made a speech of considerable ability and great moderation. The amendments which he declared his intention to propose were not very sweeping. He wished to omit the clause allowing a cottage to every 25 acres of land. He wished to lower the length of lease which would exempt the landlord from the operation of the bill, from thirty-one to twenty-one years. He wished to fix a time after the lapse of which no compensation for tenant's improvements should be made. The landlord and tenant should have the power of settling matters without going into court. No holding should be assigned to an insolvent person. And the awards made by the Judge of the Civil Bill Courts should have upon the face of them the particulars he has decided. He wished to throw out the clause limiting distress for rent to persons who had contracted to allow it. Moreover, the Duke, who had evidently got up his subject very carefully, was not only exceedingly moderate, but at times very nearly lively.

Lord Salisbury was not at his best. He approved heartily of Mr. Bright's clauses,—which the Duke of Richmond, by the way, specially disapproves,—for creating a peasant proprietary, and remarked that had there been such a peasant proprietary in Ireland, we should never have had this attempt to interfere with landlords' rights. He approved heartily compensation for improvements. He approved the recognition of clear and tangible customs. He regarded the attempt to limit free contract as well meant but injudicious, and certain to be evaded. And he disapproved even bitterly of damages for eviction, where there is no customary tenant-right to plead. He said the logic of such a proposal could not but extend to *England*. Some English tenant-farmers would ask in what they were to be distinguished from Irish tenant-farmers except in this,—that they go out when they get notice to quit, while the Irish shoot the agents who serve them with notice to quit. Lord Salisbury is hardly right in his facts. The Irish do not regard every notice to quit as a fair ground for violence. Eviction for non-payment of rent has not really been resisted there. That a custom has grown up practically limiting the power of eviction for any less cause, and leading to violence where it is ignored, is a reason for modifying the law, which, had it existed in England, an English Court of Equity would probably have recognized long ago, without the need for any statutory interference.

The debate was resumed on Thursday by Lord Cairns, in an extremely long speech, full of detailed criticism decidedly dull to read. He praised Mr. Bright's clauses, but doubted whether Government might not in the end be embarrassed by the resistance of its tenantry to rent; believed that no one would venture at auction to bid against a tenant; held that the law of distress benefited the small tenant; wanted "disturbance" much better defined, and so on and so on; but never quitted the merely critical position. Earl Grey thought the bill deficient because it contained no provisions to facilitate contract between landlord and tenant, and held that the bill would increase litigation, but he would help to pass it. Lord Athlumney, as an Irish proprietor, declared there was nothing in the bill which a humane landlord could not accept; while the Duke of Abercorn believed that the bill would give "a partial and temporary content to the present occupiers of the soil, while making all below them more dependent than at present." He, however, should support the bill.

By far the best speech made against it on Thursday was Lord Derby's. He made a good rhetorical point by asserting that it was absurd to enforce kindness on landlords by law, but his main argument went to prove that the result of the Bill would be the expulsion of small tenants. It exempted all tenancies above 100 acres from its own provisions, thus offering a premium on clearances, and it so fixed the rates of compensation that the larger the farm the less there was to pay for eviction. He did not, however, consider this result an unmixed evil. The answer to that objection is clear. If the landlord wishes to get rid of his tenants he can do it now. The new law only makes eviction a little more difficult. If, therefore, consolidation does not pay him now, when it is legally unpunishable it will not pay him then, when it is subject to a fine and stands condemned by the Legislature as an unfair act. Another objection, that the Act relieves the evicting landlord of a certain moral coercion enabling him to evict easily if he pays the fine is much more true, but then it relieves the tenant of his impulse to vengeance. Lord Derby forgets, as did most of the peers, that the object of the bill is not to foster this or that system of cultivation, or this or that stratification of society, but to content the people of Ireland.

FUNERAL OF MR. DICKENS.

Dickens was privately buried in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday last. He had explicitly directed a private funeral and indicated the place in Rochester Cathedral where he wished to lie; but his friends very wisely judged that the national wish has more authority over the disposal of the body of a great Englishman, than any desire of his own. No man's right of property in his body can well be deemed to last beyond the moment at which he parts from it. The Dean of Westminster himself read the Burial Service. Dickens lies a little more than 6 yard from the southern wall of the Poets' Corner, between Richard Cumberland's grave and that of Lord Macaulay.

It is somewhat curious that his death occurred on the fifth anniversary of his great escape from the terrible railway accident of the 9th June, 1865, on the South-Eastern Railway. Of that accident Dickens wrote, "I remember with devout thankfulness that I can never be much nearer parting company with my readers for ever than I was then until there shall be written against my life the two words with which I close this book, 'The end.'" It is said that he had been so deeply impressed with the probability of a speedy end, as to have made liberal arrangements with his publishers in relation to that very contingency of his not completing "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" which has now happened. The greater part of the story appears, however, to be already in existence. The end of the book, as of the life, was already anticipated by him who had the deepest concern in it; but it met his anticipation half-way.

THE STATES.

The fierce jealousy of the Central Government still felt in the United States was curiously illustrated last week by of the House of Representatives when they "tabled,"—*i.e.*, deliberately passed by,—the bill for transferring the power to naturalize foreigners from the State Courts to the Courts of the United States by a majority of 40 votes (102 to 62), Democratic, Conservative, and Republican members all joined in denouncing the bill as a revolutionary step towards centralization. Yet, while they think so, the people of the United States clearly are not, what they claim to be, a nation. No nation delegates its power of conferring or refusing the rights of a citizen, to a fragment, or, if you will, an organic atom, of itself. A body of allies, however close, is not a nation.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The University Tests' Bill passed through committee on Monday night, Lord E. Fitzmaurice delaying, at the Government's request, till the report, the discussion of the questions whether the Heads of houses should be excepted from its operations or not. Mr. Stevenson's proposal to extend the exemption from tests to divinity degrees was negatived on what seem to us very insufficient grounds, by a majority of 161 (262 to 101). The chief ground was that a degree "is supposed to indicate the capacity to teach," and that a man can't *teach* that which he does not believe, even though he knows all the arguments for and against it. But by whom is the degree supposed to indicate the capacity to teach? Certainly not by any sensible man, who always distinguishes between the capacity to learn and the capacity to teach. Why should not a theologian [illegible] be allowed to prove by his theological degree that he has not rejected it blindly, and without studying the grounds alleged in favour of it?

BABY-FARMING.

A horrible case of baby-farming was brought before the Lambeth Magistrate on Monday. "Mrs. Oliver, of Grove Place, Brixton," had advertised for children to adopt, charge £5, and a suspicious policeman followed up one case of "adoption," and with the grandfather of the child demanded to see it. He found it dreadfully emaciated, and apparently dying. Continuing his inquiries, he found ten children in the house kept by "Mrs. Oliver," alias Waters, five of them in the front kitchen utterly neglected, dirty and half-starved, and two of them dying. The woman admitted that she had in four years 'adopted' forty children, all illegitimate, but could not explain where they were. The police records, however, show an extraordinary number of dead children found about in the district, in fact, the suspicion would seem to be that children are adopted by the "farmers" in heaps, starved to death, and flung away,—a state of affairs which almost makes one long for Foundling Hospitals, bad as their moral effect always is.

THE LASH.

Mr. Bruce has consented to inquire into a case of alleged cruelty at Durham which certainly seems to demand investigation. A respectable man, named Maw, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for an assault. The warder reported him for disobedience. He was placed in solitary confinement, and on his release kicked the warder. The man complained to the Rev. W. Greenwell, a magistrate, who, under the statue authorizing the lash for repeated insubordination in prison, ordered Maw to receive twenty-four lashes, which were inflicted. The case has excited great feeling in the town, and the legality of the punishment is, it it said, to be tried. It certainly seems terribly severe. Discipline must be kept in prison, but the object of authorizing the lash is to protect warders from men who are beyond reach in any other way. A prisoner under a sentence of only fourteen days could be indicted as easily as a free man, and would feel a further sentence of imprisonment rather more. The special law of prisons should only be applied where the ordinary law fails.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

Marshal Prim has made a speech to the Cortes, of which Reuter gives a very enigmatical account. According to his report the Marshal informed his audience that he had offered the Crown to "four candidates" without result, but still hoped to find a king within the next three months. Whether the four candidates are all new, or include the Duke d'Aosta and the Regent Serrano, is not stated. Prim further stated that he would have nothing to do with the Infante Alphonso, but looked for war with a monarchical confederation of Northern Spain and Portugal, each country to preserve its own autonomy. This means, we imagine, that both crowns are to be placed on one head, and if correctly reported is an important declaration, more especially as it has not yet provoked any riots in Lisbon. The attitude of the Cortes on hearing this speech is not described, but it is stated that the members find Madrid too hot, and are going home.

CUBA.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress about Cuba. He says neither Loyalists nor insurgents obtain great success, while both commit great atrocities. He declines to recognise belligerent rights in the latter because they have no seat of government, no legislature, no seaports, and no revenue service,—because, that is, they have none of the things which the South had when recognized by Great Britain. A furious debate arose in the House of Representatives upon this message, Mr. Banks calling on the Government to declare itself neutral in the war, and Generals Butler defending the President and objecting to war with Spain. Finally, the House passed a resolution authorizing the President to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war is carried on, and to invite an expression of opinion from other nations. The recent execution of a score of Cespedes, the insurgent "President," a mere lad, has increased American feeling upon the subject, but some curious underground correspondence is believed to be going on between Washington and Madrid.

STRANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Monsell gave a cool reply on Friday so'night. Mr. Fowler wanted to know if the Gambia settlement was to be sold to France, and Mr. Monsell admitted that negotiations were going on, but thought it might be interesting to members to know that the number of Europeans in Gambia was forty-seven. That is to say, Mr. Monsell doubts about selling Europeans, but has no objection to sell Her Majesty's coloured subjects. Mr. Gladstone, we are happy to see, declared that no transfer should be made without the consent of Parliament; but he probably knows nothing of the transaction by which Amina Bay was sold a year or two ago to the Dutch, in spite of heart-breaking remonstrances from the natives, who have ever since continued in open insurrection. The old theory was that the British flag was a benefit to all whom it covered, but this seems to have been abandoned, and we take it away as if it were a mere piece of silk.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Campbell, on Friday week, brought up the question of county government. He wanted to supersede the magistrates by municipal councils for counties and county districts, and made a good though somewhat scholastic speech. Mr. Bruce replied in the official way by saying Government must wait for the report of a Select Committee now sitting, and Mr. M'Laren took occasion to make himself unpleasant to big people generally by stating that Dalkeith Palace was assessed at £200 a year, and a papermaker's factory at £1,800; that all Sutherlandshire paid only £60 house duty, Dunrobin Castle included; and the Earl of Stair's Castle was assessed at £150,—facts to be registered for the next county debate. This one was quite useless, being out of season, and we must seriously warn the county reformers of one terrible blunder into which some of them show a tendency to fall. They must distinguish more carefully between the administrative and the judicial powers of the Magistrates. If the country once imagines that we are going to have elective judges of any sort, no matter how limited their powers, there will be an end of the reform and the reformers. We are not going to import the very worst of American abuses, or to have candidates for the Bench "stumping around" and promising to be lenient to poachers and village thieves.

THE MINORITIES CLAUSE.

Mr. Hardcastle on Tuesday moved the second reading of his bill for repealing the Minorities clause in the Reform Bill. The debate was chiefly noteworthy on account of a speech from Mr. Gladstone, in which he strongly supported Mr. Hardcastle, but only as a private member. He produced the new point that under secret voting, no majority, however large, would be able to swamp the minority as it was swamped at Glasgow, and that therefore the minority would be represented even where it ought not to be. Mr. Walter's statement also, that his experience as Boundary Commissioner had convinced him of the necessity for a great redistribution of seats, had an importance of its own. The argument, however, which mainly weighed with the House was that it was inexpedient as yet to disturb an experiment adopted as a compromise between the two Houses, and the division showed a tie, 181 to 181. The technical vote was on the point "that the question be now put," and the Speaker therefore voted affirmatively. Thereupon, the question "that the bill be now read a second time" was put to the vote, and lost by 183 to 175, two members having changed their minds, and six walked out of the House. It appears that Illinois, tired of the discussion of subalterns of infantry regiments at four-teen lieutenants and no ensigns had been addressed to officers commanding regiments. Mr. Cardwell's reply, we are told, was inaudible. We are informed upon the best authority that Mr. Cardwell said that he had not the smallest intention of departing from the declaration made by him on the 14th of March; that the Circular in question was sent out by the officials under him in the War Office, who took the particulars from the estimates, and not from the statement which he subsequently made in the House, but that the mistake should immediately be rectified. If this is an example of the loose manner in which public business is transacted in Pall Mall, it is only in the nature of things that we should hear on all sides the repeated reports of War Office inattention and delay, and credit them.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF JUNE 18.

An Unmixed Evil.—Neat gin.

From Ireland.—Good name for an auctioneer's wife.—Biddy.

Fenians' Telegram to their Friends.—*Venimus, vidimus, victi sumus.*

THE CRUELTY OF FIELD SPORTS.

To kill a hare with greyhounds may be a cruel practice, yet most of us regard it as a mere matter of course.

MRS. RAMSBOTHAM.

Mrs. Lavinia Ramsbotham writes to say that she is inclined towards Riddleism. She has already purchased all the photographs of the clergy of St. Albun's, Holborn.

WALES IN IRELAND.

If the Prince of Wales has any intention of buying Tolly-more for an Irish residence—as we sincerely hope he has—all we can say is "*Tolle moras*;" or in English, "the sooner the better."

A "SAVAGE" WIGGING.

Captain of Ministerial Team.—"Look here, A-rt-n! we were beat the other day at Kensington entirely through your wild and reckless hitting. You really *must alter your form*, or —— you know what I mean!!"

EARLY FRENCH.

(Mamma happens to require a glass of porter at 11 A.M.)

Master George (to the new French housemaid).—"Oh, Françoise?" Françoise.—"Oui, Monsieur Georges?"

Master George.—"Oh! Apportez ici le portier de maman, et dessinez le avec une tête!"

"A THING OF BEAUTY."

Lady Visitor.—"Well, George, and what do you mean to be, when you have grown up?"

George (promptly).—"An artist!"

Visitor [by no means a "thing of beauty"].—"Well, then, you shall paint my portrait."

George.—"Ah! but I mean to paint *pretty* things!!"

NEW BOOK FOR THE SEASON.

Shortly will be published, as a companion to *Juventus Mundi, Juventus Wednesday, or, How We Went to the Derby in* 1870. By the Right Hon W. E. Gladstone. Correct Cards for Goodwood, with portraits. The Gladstone Hamper, the Gladstone Dustcoat (reversible), in preparation for the Brighton and Goodwood. Early application necessary.

NOVUS ORGANUM.

In a recent general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, Dr. Begg (capital name for a divine living on the alms of the Free Faithful) protested against the introduction of the organ into their public worship. Rather than that, he would see the Anglican surplice, or any other innovation. If the reverend gentleman objects to music, he should have added Anglican "bands" to the other ministerial "ornament." But surely Dr. Begg forgets that if he has an organist in the church, he is sure of extra "voluntary" contributions, and notes, too.

NOTICES.

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A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.
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A serviceable flee grey Arab horse, height 14-2, aged 7 years, goes in single and double harness.
A new and light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
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A very handsome [English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
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